THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Extracts from the Business Proceedings.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1848.

IN SENATE.

WISHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1848.

WISHINGTON, APRIL 8, 1848.

Representatives of the United States:

Leomanunicate to Congress for their information a copy of a despatch, with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State from the Europe Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment in its stead of a provisional government based on republican principles.

was in his power, the free government established by the French people.

The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice. While this wise policy will be maintained towards France, now suddenly transformed from a geography into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of a great people, who, imitating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with the friends of free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was an early friend in our eventful revelution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke and becoming a free and independent people. We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well-regulated self-government for near three-fourths of a century, and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere congratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble and thus far successful efforts to found for their future government liberal institutions similar to our own. It is not doubted that, under the banign in fluence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her interest and paramount glovy to cultivate

It is not doubled that, under the banigm influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her interest and paramount glory to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the prosperity and happiness of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved that the message and accom panying documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. ALLEN thought there was no necessity for the refer-

nce, as no action was asked.

Mr. HANNEGAN said he believed it was the usual and

of this message to interfere with the action of the Senate on the resolutions he had had the honor to submit. He certainly d not wish it to interfere and delay action on his proposition.

Mr. HANNEGAN assured the Senator from Ohio it was

not contemplated to delay action on his resolutions.

The question was then taken on referring the message, and decided in the affirmative.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. By Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indi ertain lands by the former of the latter tribe of Indians.

By Mr. WESTCOTT, from the Committee of Claims
ouse bill for the relief of Wm. Hogan, administrator of Mi-

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Mr. ALLEN moved to postpone all prior business with a view to take up the joint resolution submitted by him giving the congratulations of Congress to the French people.

Mr. CRITTENDEN avowed himself in favor of prompt

Mr. CRITTENDEN avowed himself in favor of prompt action on the resolution and an early report, but he reminded the Senate of the necessity of taking up and disposing of the bill amendatory of the act relating to the Supreme Court, any delay of it would be equal to defeat.

Mr. Allien did not think the resolution would give rise to any delaie. He intended to have spoken at large on the subject, but should forego it, and would content himself with reading from the journals a case that would serve as a precedent. Mr. A. then read from the journal of the House the resolution submitted by Mr. Clay on the 10th of February, 1820, congratulating the Spanish colonies of South America. 1820, congratulating the Spanish colonies of South Americ in their efforts for independence, which was disposed of before

made on a prior day, declaring them to be alike creditable to his judgment as a statesman and his long experience in to gislative tife, and was opposed to taking up the resolution. A protracted and somewhat irregular debate ensued as to points of business, in which Messrs. DOWNS, CASS, BEN-TON, CRITTENDEN, ALLEN, DAVIS, DAYTON,

TON, CRITTENDEN, ALLEN, DAVIS, DAYTON, NILES, ASHLEY, and others participated.

The question was then taken on Mr. Allen's motion and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bradbury, Breese, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Moor, Rusk, Westcott—21.

NAYS—Meser. Bagby, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Rutler, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Greene, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham—22.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1848.

IN SENATE.

IN SENATE.

Reports from committees were made as follows:

By Mr. CASS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:
House hill for the relief of Col. Robert Wallace, aid-de camp
of Gen. Wm. Hull, without amendment.

Also, from the same committee, the bill for the payment of
the 4th regiment of the 2d brigade of the 3d division of the
Vermout militis for services at the battle of Plattsburg.

By Mr. WESTCOTT, from the Committee of Claims:
House bill for the relief of Archibald Bull and Lemuet S.
Finch, without amendment, and recommending its passage.

By Mr. BHADBURY, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; Asking to be discharged from the further

onary Claims; Asking to be discharged from the further ensideration of the memorial of Francis Hatinack, a soldier of the Revolution, and that it be referred to the Committee

infescrable report on the Committee on Accounts: An infescrable report on the resolution to allow all the messenters of the Senate the same compensation paid to R. P. Anderson and J. L. Club; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee; the resolution to give to we youths employed in the Senate office during the last session one handred dollars each, so amended as to allow forty-ive dollars to such; which report was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON LEAVE.

the usual resolutions of respect to his memory.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and
The Senste adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal was read, Mr. SIMS rose and announced the death of the Hon. James A. Black, a Representative from South Carolina. Mr. Sams pronounced an eloquent and well-nerited cologium upon the character and public services of the secased. The usual resolutions were then adopted, and

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, presented a petition from Henry La Reintree, asking the interposition and influence of the Senate with the President of the United States to procure the appointment of purser in the navy.

[This gentleman it appears is secretary to the Pacific squadron and is on board the United States ship Independence; he bases his request on long and faithful service, of all which the evidence is appended. The memorialist says in his letter that it is a new mode of seeking an appointment, but it is an up-"it is a new mode of seeking an appointment, but it is an up-right course. I rely on the integrity of my motives and the justness of my cause."]

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Mr. HANNEGAN from the Committee on Foreign Re-lations, to whom had been referred the message of the Pre-sident of the United States, communicating documents from Mr. Rush, the American Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris,

made the following report:

A JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the congratulations of the United States to the people of France.

Beselved, &c. That, in the name and on behalf of the American people, the congratulations of this Government are hereby tendered to the French people upon the recent change in their form of Government, and their successful efforts thus far to found for their country institutions similar to our own.

Bett further resolved. That the moderation, humanity, regard for order, and veneration for Christianity manifested by the French people in the accomplishment of their freedom, inspire the confident hope that their deliberations in the organization of the new Government will be so directed, under Frovidence, as to ensure the liberty, the true glory, and the enduring happiness of a great and eplightened nation.

Be it further resolved, That Congress fully approves the conduct of our minister, Bichard Rush, in his prompt recognition of the Provisional Government of France.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to transmit these resolutions to the American minister at Paris, with instructions to present them to the supreme authorities of the French republic.

Mr. H. then moved that the Senate proceed to the cons

deration of the resolutions of Mr. Allen, and with them the joint resolution he had just reported, so as to bring up the whole subject.

The motion having been agreed to, the resolutions of Mr.

ALLEN were taken up, with the amendment of Mr. Hale

Mr. MANGUM then moved to amend the amenda

making the joint resolution just reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Messrs. FOOTE, ALLEN, NILES, DICKINSON, HALE,

HANNEGAN, LOWNS, DAYTON, JOHNSON, of Georgia, PHELPS, and others participated; when The CHAIR stated that the question would be on the mendment of Mr. Halk, and the question was so put. And he result was, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 28

o 1-Mr. PHEEPS alone voting in the affirmative. Mr. CASS then addressed the Senate: giving his reasons why he preferred the resolutions of Mr. ALLEN to those reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

YEAS-Messrs, Bell, Butler, Calhoun Clarke, Davis, of Mississippi, Dix, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lowis, Mason, Niles, Phelps, Turney—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Cass, Crittenden, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Moor, Rusk, Spruance, Juderwood, Westcott—18.

The question was then about to be put on the adoption r. Allen's resolutions; when Mr. CRITTENDEN rose and addressed the Senate briefly

out eloquently in favor of the general principles contained these resolutions, as modified at his (M. C.'s) suggestion.

Mr. BUTLER briefly replied; and was followed by Mr.

PHELPS, chiefly in reply to Mr. CHITTENDER, who brief-

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, addressed the Senate in favor of the resolutions, after which the resolutions were ordered to be engrossed.

The question was then put on the passage of the resolutions, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, and it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bell, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Missisaippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Bowns, Felch, Foote, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott—32,
NAYS—None.

The following are the resolutions as passed: Received, &c. That in the name and behalf of the America

people the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of And be it further reso ved. That the President of the Uni-

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1848.

IN SENATE. Mr. MANGUM inquired of the Chair, whether the resoluons that had been passed last evening were still under the con-The CHAIR replied that they were now out of the posses

aion of the body.

Mr. MANGUM regretted it, as he wished to have moved who were absent an opportunity to record their names. He should have voted for the resolution of Mr. Allen had been present, though he had a decided preference for those reported by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Re-lations. Mr. M. then adverted to some understanding by which Mr. HANKEGAN had been committed to the support of the resolutions of Mr. ALLEN on a prior day, and looking to the deficate position of the chairman under the circumstances, he lamented that he had been called away, and thus prevent-

the lamented that he had been called away, and thus prevented from taking charge of the resolutions of the committee.
He was sorry that the vote had not been simply recorded as
unanimous, without having resorted to the formality of taking
the yeas and nays, though had he been present his name
would most cheerfully and cordially been given is support.

Mr. ALLEN replied that he had not asked the yeas and
neys for the reason that the Senate was thin, and should have
preferred that the vote had been simply stated unanimous, in
accordance with the wishes of the Senator from North Carollina.

bring those lands into the market without delay.

Also, from 56 citizens of the United States, asking that Congress will purchase Mount Vernon. This memorial had endorsed on it, "Mr. Dallas will oblige many Americans by causing the accompanying memorial to be laid before the House he so eminently presides over."

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. ATHERTON, from the Committee on Finance: House bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year anding 30th June, 1849, and for other purposes, with various

Mr. A. gave notice that he should be custon next Tocaday week.

By Mr. UPHAM, from the Committee on Revolutionary.

Claims: An adverse report in the cases of Robert Piatt, legal representative of Daniel Piatt, and of Nancy Haggard; which were ordered to be printed.

By Mr. DOWNS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:
A bill to provide for the sale of lands purchased by the Unit
ed States from the Saganaw tribe of Chippewa Indians in the

A message was received from the House of Representation of the State of South Carolina; when—

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the reliance of Revolution Claims: A bill for the reliance of Revolution Claims: A bill for the reliance of Frederick Vincent and Revolution of the State of South Carolina; when—

Mr. BUTLER rose and addressed to the reliance of Claims: A bill for the relief of Frederick Vincent, administrator of the estate of James Le Casse.

By Mr. WESTCOTF, from the Committee of Claims

ment, accompanied by a report recommending its passage.

Also, from the same committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Sarah Hubbard.

By Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Commerce: A bill to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.

wholly or in part as medicine imported from abroad shall, before passing the custom-house, be examined as well in reference to their quality, purity, and fitness for medical purposes,
as to their value and identity specified in the invoice.

That all medicinal preparations shall have the true name of
the manufacturer and of the place where prepared permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel, all found without them
to be forfeited.

That if on examination they are found to be adulterated or in any manner deteriorated so as to render them inferior to the standard established by the United States, English, and French dispensatories, a return to that effect is to be made, and the articles shall not pass the custom-house unless on a re-examination of a strictly analytical character called for by the owner, the return of the examiner shall be found erroneous, and it shall be declared as the result of said analysis that the articles may be used properly, safely, and without danger for medicinal purposes.

The owner has the power, when dissatisfied with the examiner's return, to call for a re-examination, on depositing a sofficient sum to defray the expense.

It authorizes the appointment of suitably qualified persons

It authorises the appointment of suitably qualified persons as special examiners for the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, with Also, from the same committee, House bill to make Ship Island, in the collection district of Pearl river, a port of delivery, and to authorize the appointment of a surveyor for

ort, with an amendment.

[Mr. D. urged upon the Senate the necessity for immediate mon on the bill, and was briefly followed by Mr. DAVIS, Mississippi, likewise in support of the same, when the il was considered by unanimous consent in Committee of e Whole, and read a third time and passed. Canals: A bill to provide for the repair and improvement of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, in the Ohio river,

nected with the subject, as had the Senator from Kentucky,
(Mr. CRITTENDEN) He trusted that no objection would be made to its immediate consideration and passage. So press-ing did he consider the necessity, that if something was not one, and that promptly, it would amount to a perfect non-tercourse with the Ohio and all its tributaries, so far as

Mr. CRITTENDEN expressed his willingness to let the

Mr. BUTLER having objected, the usual forms could not

bill to raise 20,000 volunteess.

On this motion a brief debate ensued, Mr. C. calling for the year and nays, declaring that he stood pledged to the country and the Senate to press the bill to a close; but he afterwards withdrew the motion, as it seemed to have been the understanding that the Senate was to proceed to the conside-

The Senate then took up the bill relating to the Suprem Court, when a protracted discussion ensued, in which Messrs. BUTLER, WESTCOTT, ASHLEY, DAYTON, AL-FOOTE, DOWNS, CALHOUN, and others participated

when there were cries of "Question, question!"

Mr. WESTCOTT inquired if the vote was in favor of the bill, whether it would be in order to-morrow to move to recommit it with instructions, and being answered in the affir-The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engros

The question was taken on ordering the bit to be englossed, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs, Bell, Breese, Butler, Crittenden, Dayton, Jowns, Greene, Hannegan, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Jason, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Underwood, and Up-

ham—17.

NAIS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Felch, Poote, Hale, Houston, Lewis, Niles, Spruance, Tur-The Senate then, by unanimous consent, proceeded to the

consideration of the bill to authorize the issuing of a register for the brig Palmetto, which was passed.
Some petitions were presented, which

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. VINTON, from the Committee of Ways and Mean reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1849.

Also, a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1849. Which bills were severally read and committed.

Mr. VINTON also, from the same committee, to

was referred the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1849, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments. Committed.

Mr. CUMMINS asked the House to take up the joint resolution just received from the Senate, tendering the congratu-

lations of the United States to the French people.

It being objected to, the resolution was not taken up.

Mr. GRINNELL asked the House to take up the bill 1 viding for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for oth

There being no objection, the bill was taken up, considered passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. PRIVATE BILLS.
On motion of Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut,

House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, (Mr. TRONERON, of Mississippi, in the chair.) Senate bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Geo. Fisher, deceased, was first taken up. Mr. TOMPKINS moved an amendment to the bill, which

was read and agreed to, and the bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

The following bills were taken up, considered, and ordered be reported to the House without amendment: Senate hill for the relief of Peter Engels, sr. Bill for the relief of Elizabeth Converse, widow of Jos

onverse.

Bill for the relief of Capt. John Percival, captain in the

Grand, deceased.

Bill for the relief of Richard Reynolds.

Bill granting a pension to John Morrison Bill for the relief of Wm. Harding. Bill for the relief of John S. Conger.

Joint resolution for the relief of H. M. Barney.

Bill for the relief Sarah D. Coldwell, wife of

faires to the republic of New Granada.

Bill for the relief of Francis Hutinack.

Bill for the relief of Francis Hutinack.
Bill for the relief of Eliza S. Roberts.
Bill for the relief of Seth Morton.
Bill for the relief of Joseph Johnson; and—
Bill for the relief of Christopher H. Pix, of Texas.
The Committee rose and reported its action to the House.
The House then took up the foregoing bills reported from the Committee, and the bills were severally read a third time,

LONDON, MARCH 8, 1848. condition. She cannot be an unconcerned specta-tor of the mighty and all-absorbing drama which is exhibiting on the other side of the channel. She who have commenced it, and are most interested in may terminate satisfactorily both to performers and to spectators! The policy of England is eloquently nons by Messrs. Anster and Unquant-a reply which was no less characterized by sound argument and in-

appendage to the policy of any other country. [Cheers-] I hold that the real policy of England, as separate from questions which involve her own particular political and commercial interests, is to be the shampion of justice and of right [Hear, hear.] In pursuing that course with moderation and prudence, not becoming the Quixote of the world, but giving the weight of her moral sanction and support wherever she thinks justice is—in pursuing that course, and in pursuing the more limited direction of our own particular interests. ther alone, but will be sure to find some other State of sufcient power, influence, and weight to support her in the ourse which she should think fit to pursue. [Cheers.] Therere I say that it is narrow policy to suppose that this country or that country is to be marked out as our eternal ally or our eternal enemy. We have no eternal allies and enemies. Our nd pursuing the same objects, we so long consider them a fellow companions in the same path, and regard them with the most cordial feeling; and when we find other countries pursuing an opposite course, and the world over courses pur-suing an opposite course, and the tong it is our duly to make allowances for their different conduct, and not to pass too harsh a judgment on them because they do not exactly see things in the same light as we do. It is our duly not lightly to engage this country in the dreadful responsibilities of war because from time to time we may find this or that Power dis inclined to concur with us. [Cheers.] That has been, as far as possible, the guiding principle of my conduct, and if I may be allowed to express in one sentence the principles which ought, in my mind, to guide an English statesman, I would opt the expression of Mr. Canning, and say to every British inister that the interest of England ought to be the Shibbo

passed the House of Lords. There is not much doubt of its passing the Lower House.

o press for the increase of the income tax, but merely to con-

nd the responsibilities of his position, as respects both foreign Should such an emergency arise there would be great difficulty explicitly declared that he will never again take office.

a report upon the qualities of the various sorts of Coar found in England, which has istely been prepared under the gratuitous superintendence of the officers of the Museum of Practical Geology, in the department of Woods and Forests. England is following the example of the United States in this respect, and she willingly accords to America the credit of having first instituted on a large scale an extensive series of experiments, with a view not only to become acquainted with its own resources, but also to contrast them with the principal varieties of coal produced and used in England. This first English respects to the probable that in case of attack they would go to the enemy. It is true he would work wonders with the people, and disarm demagogues of their probable that in case of attack they would go to the enemy. Any one of these concessions would work wonders with the people, and disarm demagogues of their probable that in case of attack they would go to the enemy. Of course there are not enough of them to do any thing; I think it quite probable that in case of attack they would go to the enemy. Of course there are not enough of them to do any thing; I think it quite probable that in case of attack they would go to the enemy.

It is first enement of Woods and Forests. England the probable that in case of attack they would its on discipling and are disorderly and refractory. Of course there are not enough of them to do any thing; I think it quite probable that in case of attack they would its any are released to the duty.

It is first enement of Woods and Forests. England the window tax, and a reduction of the duty.

It is first enement of woods and Forests. England the window tax, and a reduction of the duty.

It is first enement of duty and refractory. Of course there are not enough of them to case of attack they would tax, and a reduction of the duty.

It is first enement of woods and Forests. England the single probable that in case of attack they would tax, are peal of the window tax, and a reduction o On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a short time spent therein, is following the example of the United States in this respect, power, but all three would make his Lordship the most glish coal will convert only seven times its own weight of great and good work.

water into steam, the best kinds of Welsh coal will convert

A late Parliamentary return shows that the average salary twelve times their own weight. Inquiries are making as to the of Government clerks is about £300 per annum. This they

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT. | would be by a tax upon honesty or cleanliness, congregated that last night passed without the slightest det themselves by breaking windows, lamps, &c. They Having devoted the two preceding letters, by this were dispersed by the police with the receipt of a few broken heads and the capture of some of their ringleaders. inental Europe, we must employ the short time and space left to us in a brief detail of English affairs, and of matters connected with her policy and closed in some streets, in order that the valuable plate-glass windows might be preserved; and the tone and temper of the city is feverish and excited. There is nothing, however, of a has wisely declined taking a part in it, leaving those its success, to play it out; and Heaven grant that it mob slang is called "having a row." There is fear, however, that this state of things may lead designing men of talent, such as may be found among the Chartists and other classes of ultra reformers, to take advantage of the excitement of the lower classes, and inflame their passions by appeals to them about their wrongs, adducing the example of France, and urging them to a similar career. But there is not the same madisputable statement, than by gentlemanly bearing and im-Bull is not so mercurial as his neighbor across the channel; "We have endeavored, said his lordship, to extend the commercial relations of this country, and to place them, where extension was not required, on a firmer basis, and a footing of greater security. I think that in that respect we have done good service to the country; and I hold that, with respect to the country; and I hold that, with respec he has not been so much used to revolution; and, in general, hundred persons. They are, it is true, execusted as well as feared by the mob, but nobody can be expected to be very partial to that which keeps him in subjection. If it had not been for the existence of the police we should have had the

> hope that the worst is over. THURSDAY, MARCH 9 .- A very important step has been taken by the respectable inhabitants and tradesmen of some of the parishes in the metropolis, in being sworn in as special constables in aid of the police. It is said that this will be the case generally before this evening. By this means the civil force will be increased by more than twenty-five thousand men, and the moral effect will be no less efficient than the physical.

military called out, and bayonets and broadswords would have been the order of the day instead of bludgeons; most likely a number of lives would have been lost, and the people more insettled and riotous than ever. As it is, there is reason to

A Chartist mob has also disturbed the peace of Glasgow five hundred lamps were destroyed in one night, the shops of the gunsmiths had been forcibly entered, and the arms found seized by the mob; several shops had been plundered, and valuable property to a large amount stolen. Five thousand special constables were sworn in, the military called out, and the riot act read in front of the Exchange. The rioters were dispersed on Monday, and about one hundred and fifty of them taken prisoners. They renewed the disturbance again on Tuesday afternoon with so much determination that the military were ordered to fire upon them, when two of the rioters were killed and four very badly wounded. The mob then were assured that the authorities were in earnest and dispersed. News has been received up to six o'clock vesterday evening that the town was then entirely quiet. It is said that the real workingmen of Glasgow did not join in this riot, but that it was what in the north is called a " meal mob;" that is, a riot for food. There was not any thing of a political character about it ; it was a mere effervescence of hunger. The city to press for the increase of the income tax, but merely to continue it in its present shape for three years, has given great
satisfaction. An effort will, however, be made to establish a
similar kind, but not so violent or extensive, had occurred at
ed. A launch arrived to day from St. Joseph's and La Paz, reauthorities will, it is hoped, prevent the recurrence of such a satisfaction. An effort will, however, be made to establish a difference between income and property, and long and severe discussion will take place, both in and out of Parliament, before the measure is matured.

Lord Jons Russell's health is in a very precarious state, and the responsibilities of his position, as respects both foreign house. This, of course, was not complied with, and the mob stic affairs, do not give him time for either that men- was dispersed by the civil power. We must expect to hear tal or bouily relaxation which he requires. Rumor has been of similar demonstrations forced from the people by hunger busy more than once with reports of his resignation on account and want, and femented by designing demagogues in variou of his health, but he has probably no intention of doing so parts of the kingdom, but we have no fear of any organized movement with any political object in view, or of any breach in finding a successor who could command the public confi- of the public peace which can in any way impede the opera-

Let us turn from Politics to Science for a moment, to notice may probably find it necessary to make some sacrifice to pubreport upon the qualities of the various sorts of Coxx found lie opinion, legally expressed, by a modification of the income

fitness of the coal found in the East Indies, Borneo, Vancou- are certain of until they are sixty-five years of age, and longer ver's island, Formosa, and Sydney, for steam vessels. It is if they have health and strength enough to attend to their offiver's island, Formosa, and Sydney, for steam vessels. It is evident that the more places in which adequate supplies of suitable coal can be found, the more economically and advantageously can navigation by steam be prosecuted.

The proprietors of the Thames Tunnel held their annual meeting on Monday, when it was stated that 958,347 persons meeting on Monday, when it was stated that 958,347 persons incures and pensions have been in former days carried to a passed through the tunnel in 1847; the number in 1846 was very shameful extent in this country, but we see a great propriety and fitness in a Government subordinate feeling secure those of 1847 to £3,993. An offer has been made to the dipassed through the tunnel in 1847; the number in 1846 was 1,010,573. The tolls received in 1846 amounted to £4,210; those of 1847 to £3,993. An offer has been made to the directors for the purchase of the tunnel for railway purposes; the engineering difficulties to be overcome are represented as the engineering difficulties to be overcome are represented as ble to attend to remain at his post that the remainder of his duties, and likewise in his know-ing that when age and infirmity shall have rendered him unather alead of their former masters, the officers sent from Mexico. Indeed, the conduct of our army here can never reflect much credit upon our country; under the old plea of Bread is said to be cheaper in London at the present time than it has ever been known to be since a regular record of its price has been kept; the four pounds loaf of best bread now selling for 5\frac{1}{2}d., and the household bread for 4\frac{1}{2}d. Your annual Patent Office Report shows that you have plenty of breadstuffs to spare, should we need any; which, however, is not likely to be the case this season. Our present very will brother Jonathan excuse me if I refer him to the remainder of his life will be made easy and comfortable. Is not this a better flect much credit upon our country; under the old plea of "when in Rome," &c. they say they only fail into the customs of the country, whereas they continue the fandangoes often three nights in succession, and do as Rome never did, by the succession of the country, whereas they continue the fandangoes often three nights in succession, and do as Rome never did, by the succession of the country, whereas they continue the fandangoes often three nights in succession, and do as Rome never did, by the succession of the country, whereas they continue the fandangoes often three nights in succession, and do as Rome never did, by the succession of the country, whereas they continue the fandangoes of the country, whereas they control the customs of the country, whereas they control flect much credit upon our country; where a perflect much credit upon our country, where

Percival, captain in the present place of the Report shows that you have plenty of the control of Poulina L or present very liming at Palent Office Report shows that you have plenty of the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the control of Poulina L or present very liming the present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the liming of the low price of grain, and the control of the poulina L or present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the present very liming the poulina L or present very liming the pre

morning in its usual busy but tranquil state. The Lord Mayor's conduct, through the whole of the business, has been me active and efficient. Every man connected with the city police force had been out for forty-eight hours, and the magistrates were in direct communication with other parties, so that, if a disturbance had taken place, it could have been put an end to in a very short time. The Lord Mayor said, at a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, that he had not the slightest apprehension of any disturbance in the city, but he was ready to swear in any number of special con and to provide them with staves and other weapons for preservation of the public peace. The citizens might be assured, he added, that in the event of any outbreek an overwhelming force would be in operation in less utes. The coalbeavers on the Thames have offered the services (by a deputation) to the civil power, to aid, in case necessity, in suppressing any disturbance. They are a very numerous and powerful body of men, and could probably muster from 2,000 to 3,000 of the most athletic, hardy, and determined Englishmen that could anywhere be found. A

but no apprehension is entertained of any serious disturbance. The magistrates of the county of Surry, within which the meeting will be held, will, no doubt, be on the alert, and have taken every precautionary measure.

The disturbances in Glasgow and Edinburgh have been entirely quelled. Manchester was still unsettled. A mob, composed principally of youths from fourteen to eighteen, had attacked several of the mills and compelled the hands to join it; it had been dispersed, however, by the police, after some hard fighting and broken heads on both sides. Further disturbances were anticipated, the military were under arms, and turbances were anticipated, the military were under arms, and the magistrates sitting and giving the full aid of the civil power. There is more of organization in a Manchester mob probably, than in any other English one, owing to the grea practice which the populace of that place have had in such business. Cries of the "French Republic for ever!" wer frequently uttered, but nothing said or done which indicated

any political object on the part of the rioters.

Liverpool is said to be excited, but no outward expres
of turbule.ice has yet been exhibited.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

MAZATLAN, CALIFORNIA, FEB. 1, 1848. This important place is now strongly garrisoned by about ive hundred seamen from the Independence and Congress frigates, while the ships lie moored in the harbor to protect the parrison and maintain the defence of the city. Outs twenty miles, are nine hundred Mexican troops, and they effectually destroy all trade with the interior. Skirmishes are taking place occasionally, and hitherto the result of those skirmishes has been in our favor.

The Californias are far from being "in quiet p of the United States, and Lower California is no of actual hostilities, while Colonel Stevenson is daily expecting an attack in Upper California. Indeed our letter writers, and generals, commodores, and colonels who have gone home, strangely misrepresent matters, and if (as they all say) "they

him. Lieut. Haywood is a brave offi Burton is at La Paz, in a similar situation, defending himigh he has the means of retreat, having the Co sion" of California so much spoken of. The truth is, the vo-lunteers canno: be depended upon, and even if they were good there are not enough of them to do any thing; I think it quite

sources, but also to contrast them with the principal varieties upon gas would stop one considerable gap, and the subjecting of coal produced and used in England. This first English report principally relates to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the coals of South Wales, where every variety is found, from the most perfect anthracite to the most bituminous variety. It is ascertained, with reference to the use of coal in steam navigation, that whilst common English coal will convert only seven times its own weight of great and good work.

This Lordship, in his present necessary tension is not the case, and in Lower California there are ten natives to one of another country. Having been through the length and breadth of the land, I write from observation and not from hearsay. The policy of our Government at home seems great and good work.

A late Parliamentary return shows that the average salary strange, and it would appear that they have been made to be-lieve that the Californians are very friendly. You may de-pend upon it they are only friendly while it is their interest to be so, and now that duties are levied and collected much higher than they ever paid before, they cannot be pusuaded